

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY JANUARY 28

AN ARBITRATION LAW IS NEEDED.

The present ripening trouble between the Inter-Island Navigation Company and the members of Honolulu Harbor 54, the membership of which includes all the masters and mates in the employ of the company, is something in which the general public has a vital interest, an interest which neither the company nor the men can afford to ignore. As to the merits of the present controversy the public should not decide off-hand and without hearing both sides. At present the employees only have been heard from; the side of the employers will be presented in due time in the columns of this paper.

Whatever may be the grievances of the captains and mates, it cannot be denied that their letters to the company have been couched in most irritating language, almost to give the impression that another strike was desired and that the men wished to goad the company into some overt act that would furnish the pretext. The calm assumption of the right to name their own committee to try their own members, if any member be found unsatisfactory by the company, is almost enough to make the ordinary thinking man gasp, while the plainly-expressed announcement that the opinions of landsmen are worthless in determining the fitness of a captain would be ludicrous if the conditions were otherwise than they are. As matters stand, however, the narrowness of view implied in this announcement makes plain the cause of some of the present trouble and leads to no reassuring hopes for the future.

The present conflict of ideas comes at an opportune time for one thing, however, and that is to give weight to the suggestion that when the Public Utilities Bill is being prepared for submission to the coming legislature, a clause providing for a government arbitration board for disputes between corporations and employees be included. If the experiences of the public with the Inter-Island and its men during the past year is to be regarded as any indication of what may be expected in the future, Hawaii certainly needs some system whereby arbitration of industrial disputes may be guaranteed under government auspices and whereby there will be some board or official authorized to inquire into the merits of such disputes for the purpose of making public the findings, whether the parties to the issue call for arbitration or not. The findings of an impartial investigator, working under government auspices, and the publication of those findings are most valuable in the shaping of public opinion, and it is public opinion that settles the majority of industrial disputes.

Compulsory arbitration frequently fails to settle satisfactorily, but compulsory publicity rarely does.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ON THE FIRING LINE.

The work of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on the firing line in the Philippine insurrection, where the regiment did gallant service, is told of in a decidedly interesting narrative written for The Advertiser by Sergeant Barry, who, at the head of a hospital corps detachment, served for some time with the Twenty-fifth. This article, with a number of photographs taken under fire, will be published in The Advertiser tomorrow. In connection with the experiences related by Sergeant Barry, an interesting souvenir of the punitive expedition of the Twenty-fifth is now on exhibition in the King street window of The Advertiser office, this being a Filipino-made Stars and Stripes flag, raised on a Fourth of July by the Twenty-fifth and around which a few days later raged a battle, a band of insurgents having cut down the colors and made a desperate struggle for their possession. The flag is made from strips torn from a hospital sheet, dyed with colors obtained from jungle plants and sewed by a Filipino girl, who took her pattern from a diagram sketched on the hospital wall with chalk. It is an interesting war relic, particularly here, where the Twenty-fifth is stationed.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is both natural and proper that Colonel Ziegler should fly to the defense of the national guard, and, for his own sake as well as that of the organization he heads, it is to be hoped that his indignation will be found, after investigation, to be well founded. The charges that the guard is by no means what he says have been made, however, just as The Advertiser reports, and those charges are to be gone into officially. As to the other charges against the guard, that it is dwindling in both strength and efficiency, we note Colonel Ziegler's silence, as well as his omission to deny the facts of general internal dissension in the regiment. That the militia is not keeping pace with the growth of the city is too evident, we believe, to invite denial, and that a reorganization of some kind is most necessary is something in which we believe even Colonel Ziegler will agree.

HOCH DER KAISER.

Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, is fifty-four years old today, and his loyal subjects the world over will celebrate the birthday of their Kaiser in a fitting manner. In Honolulu, Acting-Consul Georg Rodiek will hold a reception at the consulate which will be attended by the army and navy officers and the various territorial and city officials.

History will probably credit Emperor Wilhelm II with being the greatest European ruler of his time, if indeed he is not so recognized to day. Styled the "war lord," he has done more to maintain the peace of Europe than any other ruler, not excepting the late King Edward VII of Great Britain. Under his rule Germany has become a united empire, a sea power of the first class, and a great commercial power.

Germans have had much to do with the making of Hawaii and of the United States as well, and naturally there is a feeling of kinship which grows stronger as the years go by.

MESSAGE FOR MEN.

Those who have so fortunate as to hear Fred B. Smith and Raymond Robins set forth the purpose of the Men and Religion Forward Movement which they represent, have been convinced that these men have a message of importance to their fellows throughout the world and especially to those who owe or own allegiance to the Christian church. Smith and Robins seek to arouse in men the militant religious spirit which flourished under Peter the Hermit during the crusades and which in later centuries sent the best and bravest forth to battle or suffer for their faith.

They would enlist the strong clean men of today for another war in behalf of the faith of their fathers—a war against crime and disease, poverty and oppression, and one which they maintain must be waged by the church and by those who hold with the church.

The speakers appeal particularly to those men who may be called friendly to religion, but who have dropped out of the church because they considered that the church was not keeping abreast of the times and afforded them no outlet for their energies.

Smith and Robins do not waste words in the cause of sentiment or poetic imagery. They present cold facts and stirring arguments in a way that carries conviction. They are men of wide experience and their opinions and advice can not help but be of value to all right-thinking men who are interested in the civic and moral development of Honolulu.

Today and tomorrow, Smith and Robins will hold institutes at which they will amplify their views as set forth in their previous addresses and will instruct laymen in their methods of evangelization so that they may apply them in the various churches.

CENSORSHIP, UNAMERICAN.

Denouncing censorship of moving pictures as unconstitutional, Mayor Gaynor of New York has vetoed an ordinance providing for such a censorship and in a communication to the board of aldermen has given several sensible reasons for exercising the veto power in this instance.

In past ages, he says, there were censorships to decide what might be published or even believed. The center of thought was then among the few and they were anxious to keep it there. They therefore set themselves up as censors or guardians over the bulk of their fellowmen and suppressed freedom of speech and of the press. But in the course of time the center of thought began to pass from the few to the many, where it is today and it was then that censorships and all interference with freedom of speech, of the press, and of opinion, began to give way by degrees, until in the end all of them, at all events with us, were abolished.

Mayor Gaynor holds that the understanding in this country is that no

censorship can be established by law to decide in advance what may or may not be lawfully printed or published; that our is a government of free speech and a free press, as provided by the Constitution and that the phrase "the press" includes all methods of expression by writing or pictures.

He points to the fact that while it is provided that everyone shall be free to speak or publish what he sees fit, he is subject to being prosecuted afterward for libel, immorality, obscenity, or indecency, therefore.

The criminal law, declares the mayor, is ample to prevent the exhibition of improper pictures, and adds that if an ordinance providing for the censorship of moving pictures was legal, then a similar ordinance in respect to the newspapers and theater would be legal.

DO WE NEED A MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL?

Has the time come when Honolulu should have a municipal hospital? Dr. J. T. Wayson, city physician, believes so and has brought the matter to the attention of the supervisors in a recommendation in his annual report, which recommendation is accompanied by another which takes away from the present suggestion what has been very prominent in it before, that the main idea of a city hospital was to provide another avenue for the expenditure of city funds. The city physician, however, in his report makes the suggestion that the powers of the board of health over the city be fully restored. He is not seeking for an extension of power for his department, but a diminution of power in order to concentrate the department's work upon the treatment of indigent sick and the handling of emergency cases, and this seems a logical rearrangement.

The Advertiser, heretofore, has not looked with favor upon the suggestions advanced from time to time for the establishment of a city hospital, believing that we had, in the Queen's Hospital, an institution capable of handling everything necessary. Honolulu is growing at a rapid rate, however, and within the past few weeks it has happened that the Queen's was not able to take care of the emergency cases offering. The incident reported in this issue, too, where a patient suffering from a wound was refused admittance because suspected of tuberculosis when his injury was such that he died from it within a few hours, leads to the impression that the Queen's has much more to attend to than it can handle, while it is certain that the number of cases is going to grow larger and not smaller in the future.

It has been pointed out, too, that if there were a hospital where a number of Hawaiian nurses and ward attendants could be employed, the native Hawaiians would have less fear of entering such an institution. It is a fact, well known to physicians and mission workers and nurses, that the native Hawaiians have a dread of the Queen's Hospital, an utterly unfounded dread, it is true, but existent just the same. The result is that a majority of the Hawaiian cases received at the hospital are of those far advanced in disease. The ones in whom sickness is beginning refuse hospital treatment. The natural result is that the percentage of deaths among Hawaiian patients is larger than among others and this only adds to the Hawaiian suspicion. During the last municipal campaign, it was argued that much of this dread of hospitals would be done away with if the city had one of its own, where Hawaiians could feel that the place was theirs.

The matter of a municipal hospital is one worthy of the consideration of the supervisors, just as the recommendation to do away with the dual authority in health and sanitation matters generally, by restoring the powers of the board of health, is well worthy of the consideration of the legislature.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Doctor Carrell of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has apparently discovered that by keeping certain tissues in different extracts they would grow faster or slower according to the extract. Thus by a process of deduction it is argued that if a wound be treated with the extract which stimulates growth it would heal in a proportionately quicker time than under normal circumstances. It would probably take a medical man to really understand the various terms used. To the ordinary person it is simply this. The reparative process may become applicable if it is possible to promote the proliferation of connective tissues by artificial means. Thus by applying a mixture of thyroid extract and macerated portions of other organs of the body to cutaneous wounds the results are wonderful. This macerated pulp of various strengths made from extracts of the thyroid gland and macerated spleen, liver, heart, muscles, kidneys and blood corpuscles was fed to specimens of connective tissues and compared to similar specimens kept alive in blood plasma. The results exceeded Doctor Carrell's expectations.

This description, thinks the Vancouver Province, may not be quite right, but it sounds vicious enough for anything. Put as simply as possible and in domestic language it probably means that by making a bran mash of every organ in one person's body and feeding it to the wounds in another person's body the latter recovers from the wound about forty times as quickly as usual. Doctor Carrell is like Alice in Wonderland. He will soon make us grow small or large at will. The only question is who is to provide the bran mash.

Seriously speaking, it is a wonderful discovery and should not be the subject of hilarity. Doctor Carrell is doing exceedingly fine work at the Rockefeller Institute and the world will be duly grateful to the oil king for having given him the opportunity.

DUKE IN BATTLE WITH GIANT EEL

(Continued from Page One)

tom when he suddenly felt a slimy object coil itself about one of his legs.

Seeking to unloosen what he thought was seaweed he reached down. The next moment the eel had fastened its fangs in his hand and the fight was on.

With almost the power of a boa constrictor the eel then writhed itself about the body of the agile swimmer. Kahanamoku found it impossible to rise to the surface. The pressure of the eel's body about his waist held him down. With rare presence of mind Duke succeeded in catching the eel in a firm grip about its throat. This won the grim battle, for slowly the creature began to weaken and the strength of its grip relaxed until it finally gave up its struggle.

Kahanamoku was under the water for nearly a minute, it seemed. The pain from his wound and his fight with the eel had succeeded in winding him and he was apparently as exhausted as if he had been through a hard-fought race when he finally reached shore, blood streaming from his injured hand.

The eel stretched four feet in length, according to those who measured the creature on the beach. Kahanamoku, though succeeding in weakening the eel, had not completely strangled his strange adversary and it was found necessary to dispatch it with blow on the head with a piece of coral.

An Uncommon Visitor.

Large eels are said not to frequent the surf along the bathing resort sites, generally keeping as far away from places where they can be disturbed as possible.

"I guess it will be some time before I can use my finger," said Duke yesterday, "but I do not think it is serious. The eel got a big piece of flesh out of one joint, though, and I feel thankful that it did not get the entire finger. It was rather exciting for awhile, but I never thought that I could not get the best of it in the struggle."

BORN.

LIVINGSTON—In Honolulu, at the Kapoli Maternity Home, January 24, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Livingston, a son.

A POOR REMEDY.

"I don't see what good a trip abroad did Wombat?"

"Why do you say that?"

"All that he remembers about Venice, for instance, is that it took up several pages to his guide book."

HE SMASHED HER UP; SHE PLEADS FOR HIM

In spite of a wife's plea for the release of her husband, Sheriff Jarrett yesterday morning hardened his heart to the appeal of Mrs. Frank Guerrero and entered a charge of assault and battery against Frank Guerrero. The woman herself was the victim of her husband's brutality and came from the hospital to plead for his discharge.

Sunday afternoon, Guerrero, who has frequently been in trouble for beating his wife, came home drunk and proceeded to assault her, according to witnesses, with such ferocious brutality that by the time the police arrived she had been beaten into unconsciousness and had to be taken as quickly as possible to the hospital.

Guerrero was held over night and yesterday morning the sheriff decided to let the law handle him, in spite of his wife's forgiveness and plea. This course is seldom adopted by the sheriff when he can induce both parties to make up, as during the term that the husband is in jail the wife and children are penniless and without support at home or dependent upon the charity of friends. Guerrero, however, is said to be such an old offender in this way that such ineffectual punishment as the law now provides will be invoked.

HYMN.

Sung at Whitelaw Reid's funeral by his own request, made just before his death. He had declared it to be the most beautiful and comfortable of all hymns.

It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all—
A song of those who answer not,
However we may call.
They throng the silence of the breast;
We see them as of yore—
The kind, the true, the brave, the sweet
Who walk with us no more.

More homelike seems the vast unknown
Since they have entered there;
To follow them we need not so hard,
Wherever they may fare,
They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
What'er befalls, thy love abides,
Our God for evermore.

—John W. Chadwick.

On motion of the plaintiff, the divorce action of Maku Lokai vs. H. Lokai was dismissed in the circuit court yesterday.

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Adv.

CAPTAINS WILL CONFER WITH I. I. CO.

Harbor Names Committee To Discuss Question of Dismissal With Officials.

WILL INSIST ON AGREEMENT

Would Require Approval of Discharge By Arbitration Board, With Two Exceptions.

(From Monday Advertiser)

Honolulu Harbor, No. 54, at a meeting held yesterday morning, took a decisive step toward bringing its controversy with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company over the discharge of Captain Thompson to a head, by naming a committee of three to wait upon the officials of the company and endeavor to obtain an agreement as to conditions under which men may be dismissed in the future.

This committee, which is headed by Captain Albert Tullett, got into communication with Vice-President McLean of the Inter-Island after the meeting, being unable to find President Kennedy, and were informed by McLean that he would try and arrange for a conference at ten o'clock this morning.

The Harbor will insist that none of its members be dismissed from the employment of the company unless such dismissal be approved by a board of arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the Harbor, one by the company, and the third in a manner to be provided for by agreement.

The Harbor makes two exceptions by providing that its members may be dismissed by order of the United States inspectors, empowered to act in the premises, and also when the party sought to be dismissed shall admit the justice of the dismissal.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the thirty-five members present, is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three members of this Harbor, be appointed to confer, in connection with our legal advisers, with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and endeavor to obtain from said company an agreement whereby no member of this Harbor shall be, against his will, dismissed from his employment by said company, unless: (1) by order of the United States inspectors, empowered to act in the premises; (2) the party sought to be dismissed shall admit the justice of his dismissal; (3) such dismissal shall be approved by arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed under the sanction of this Harbor, one by said company, and the third in such manner as shall be provided in such proposed agreement; and that any suspension from duty, pending such approved dismissal, shall be upon full pay.

"The resolution we adopted shows the public that we want to be fair and square in this matter," said Captain Tullett, yesterday. "The Harbor has no intention of trying to dictate to the company as to whom they shall employ or discharge. In the last two years four captains have been dismissed and

the Harbor made no objections, but in the case of Thompson, we do not believe that the company has a right to discharge a man who has spent twenty years in its service without giving reasons for the dismissal. If the company has good reasons for its action why doesn't it make them public? The Harbor is not afraid to have them published, and neither is Captain Thompson."

Letter to Advertiser.

The Harbor also directed its publicity committee to send the following communication to The Advertiser:

Editor Advertiser:—If you will kindly allow us space in the columns of your paper, we will attempt to respond to your editorial appearing in the issue of January 25, which starts out as though intended to be fair, quoting the vital interest of the general public, which neither the company nor the men can afford to ignore, and, after advising the public not to decide off-hand without hearing both sides, in the very next paragraph we are practically condemned by you.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that our letter to Mr. Kennedy was couched in irritating language, his attitude toward us at all times has been worse than irritating; and, Mr. Editor, when you say that our calm assumption of the right to name our own committee to try our members, is almost enough to make the ordinary thinking man gasp. What have you to say in regard to the working man, the man with a family to support, who has served this company for twenty odd years, without ever an inkling of complaint against him, who is summarily discharged by a vindictive manager, who refuses to give him a reason for his discharge? If we may be classed among thinking men, we would say that he, too, would gasp.

No Conflict of Ideas.

There is no conflict of ideas insofar as we are concerned. Captain Thompson has been ordered discharged, the reason for which he does not know to the present day, and when he was refused by the management to be given one, he appealed to us to obtain it for him. The only reasons given have already been published. Would it not have been sound business policy for Mr. Kennedy to have written Captain Thompson his dismissal, giving his reasons therein, and to have settled the matter right there and then? But no; our experience with Mr. Kennedy is this: he will never commit himself to writing if he can avoid it.

It is the same with all his dealings. In the event of something going wrong, for instance, the minute Mr. Kennedy hears of it, he is off like a flash, gets into hiding until others have straightened matters out and then he is there for the "glory."

Our members, each and every one of them, have no desire to discommodate the public, and it will be with profound and sincere regret if we are forced to participate in any action that will hamper the traffic or business of these Islands.

Harbor Seeks Publicity.

As for publicity: we have already submitted our side of the case, readily and willingly; but how about the company? They have not only refused to publish their side, but have gone so far as to even refuse to discuss it.

Please bear in mind that the company has taken the initiative in this instance. Mr. Kennedy has gone about this piece of trickery like a demon in the dark, and if it were not for our publicity in the matter, throwing him into the limelight, the unsuspecting public would have had no warning until his scheme was ready to be hatched, and then our association would be held responsible.

We quite agree with you, Mr. Editor, in that compulsory arbitration frequently fails to settle satisfactorily, but compulsory publicity rarely does, and the sooner you bring the company to time on the publicity question, the sooner the public will be able to judge and express its unbiased opinion.

Respectfully yours,

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE,
HONOLULU HARBOR NO. 54.
Honolulu, January 26, 1913.

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